



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES.

Adams, G. B. *The History of England* (1066-1216). Vol. II of "The Political History of England." Pp. x, 473. Price, \$2.60. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.
Reserved for later notice.

The Charity Organization Society of New York. *Twenty-third Annual Report*. Pp. 230. New York, 1906. 105 East Twenty-second Street.
Such an annual report as this is worthy of note. We have not merely the customary accounts of the work of various committees, and of the several officers of the organization, but we have likewise some monographs written by experts in philanthropic work, which deserve general attention. For instance, twenty-three pages are devoted to a report of the Committee on Social Research, which gives very definite information regarding the work done for a large number of families which have come under the care of the society in recent years. Any student of such conditions will find in this report of Miss Lillian Brandt much information which he would have difficulty in getting elsewhere. There is likewise a report of an investigation in regard to the purchase and management of food by one hundred tenement house families, which is of decided interest. The work of the School of Philanthropy for the past year is given, together with a report of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

In the appendix are studies dealing with "Tuberculosis Among Negroes," "Lodging House Investigation," and an article telling of country employment for poor consumptives. It is impossible to do more for them in this bald way, to hint at the contents of this interesting volume, which may be obtained free, so long as the edition lasts, by sending ten cents to cover postage.

Crosby, O. T. *Tibet and Turkestan*. Pp. xviii, 332. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1905.
Reserved for later notice.

D'Eichthal, E. *La Formation des Richesses et ses Conditions Sociales Actuelles*. Pp. xxvii, 456. Price, 7.50 fr. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1906.
Reserved for later notice.

Denby, Charles. *China and Her People*. Two volumes. Pp. xvi, 256; viii, 276. Price, \$2.40. Boston: L. C. Page & Co., 1906.

The author, the late Colonel Charles Denby, was the United States Minister to China from 1885 to 1898. He kept his position at a time when partisan politics ran high and made a splendid record in face of many difficulties. Exceptional opportunities were his, therefore, to become acquainted with Chinese character. The present work is rather to be viewed as extracts from his journal than as a comprehensive attempt to describe China. It is an interpretation of recent events in China, as well as a description of native life.

It would seem that those Americans who continually depreciate the Chinese would ultimately awaken to the fact that all those who know the Chinese have a very high respect for them and a firm belief in their future. Colonel Denby is no exception. He admires them—and incidentally says our present policy of exclusion will cause us trouble, and he is strongly opposed to their exclusion from the island possessions.

The author begins with his appointment as Minister, tells of his life in China, of the diplomats, the government, the emperor and empress, the people and their habits, in the first volume. The second is devoted more specifically to present movements in China; the development of trade; China and the foreign powers; the Boxer uprising; the Russo-Japanese war, with a few chapters on America in the Far East; the development of a national spirit in China and the like.

The material is arranged in an interesting fashion. The books are readable and, more important, reliable. They give a good picture of China. The author speaks in high terms of the work of the missionaries. The publisher has done his part well. The volumes are very attractive and neat. The illustrations are many and good. They will be most acceptable to one who wishes to get a good idea of the Chinese.

Devine, Edward T. *Efficiency and Relief*. Pp. viii, 45. Price, 75 cents. New York: Macmillan Co., 1906.

Deserving of far more than passing notice is this little volume, which is a revised form of the inaugural address of the author, as Schiff Professor of Social Economy in Columbia University. For many years Dr. Devine has been known as one of the ablest of the men actually engaged in philanthropic work in the United States, and his call now, to possibly a wider field of usefulness in Columbia University, his position as Director of the School of Philanthropy, lends added interest to what he may suggest as a "Programme of Social Work." He seeks in this address to show how "Efficiency" and "Relief" may be brought in close relation, and to show how society, if it really faced its duty as regards the unfortunate, may help to work out the modern social ideal, "A nearer approach to equality of opportunity." The address, therefore, is a call to a direct concrete struggle with those elements in society which are hindering social welfare and not the vision of the doctrinaire. Those who are interested in these great problems of social advance will find this address most helpful and stimulating.

Dorsey, George A. *The Cheyenne*. Two volumes. Pp. lv, 186. Chicago: Field Columbian Museum, 1905.

The author, who is Curator, Department of Anthropology of the Field Columbian Museum, has in these volumes given us a most interesting and valuable account of some of the social organizations of the Cheyenne Indians.

Volume I deals with the ceremonial organization and tells of the myths relative to the origin of the different societies and describes the ceremonies.

Volume II is devoted to the sun dance, and relates in extenso the preparations and methods of observance. Both volumes are illustrated, the second calling for special notice because of the very complete photographic reproductions of the ceremony of the sun dance.

Fleming, W. L. *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama*. Pp. xxiv, 815. Price, \$5.00. New York: Macmillan Co., 1905.

See "Book Reviews."

From Servitude to Service. By Various Authors. Pp. xx, 232. Price, \$1.10. Boston: American Unitarian Association, 1905.

Taken all in all, this little volume will give the reader a better idea of the spirit and achievements of the educational institutions for the negroes than any other single work. Originally delivered as lectures in Boston, the chapters are of unequal merit and contain some irrelevant matter. Mr. Robert C. Ogden contributes the introduction. Professor Kelly Miller tells of Harvard University; President W. G. Frost, of Berea College; Professor R. C. Bruce, of Tuskegee Institute; Principal H. B. Frissell of Hampton; Professor W. E. B. Du Bois of Atlanta University, and President James G. Merrill of Fisk University. No one can fail to be impressed by the work done by these five institutions—and there are many others deserving of mention. By its freedom from the polemic spirit and by its adherence to actual facts and conditions, this book is a valuable contribution to our understanding of what is happening to the negro.

Garner, J. W., and Lodge, H. C. *The History of the United States*. Four vols. Philadelphia: J. D. Morris & Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

George, Henry, Jr. *The Menace of Privilege*. Pp. xii, 421. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

An unusually powerful book. Mr. George has been fortunate in the choice of a title. He is equally happy in his thesis. If advancing society means, as is often said, the socialization of the achievements of the race, the main argument is unassailable. He goes beyond his father in that he emphasizes the danger of other privileges than those arising from control of land. There are four main classes of privilege: (1) Private ownership of natural opportunities; (2) tariff and other taxation on production and on its fruits;

(3) special government grants; (4) grants under general laws and immunities in the courts. The author makes "a study of the dangers to the republic from the existence of a favored class." He then traces the history of some of the wealthy families to show how the control of privileges has given them their wealth. Then he seeks to show how this involves a moral deterioration both of the privileged and those who suffer therefrom. He discusses in strong fashion the dangers arising from the control of the courts; from government by injunction; the growing use of the militia and army in strikes, etc. The effect of this increased control of the privileged classes is traced in national and municipal politics, and likewise in the increasing subservency of the press, the university, the pulpit. Then Mr. George seeks to trace parallels with other civilizations to make plain the way we are travelling. This done, the remedy is suggested in the freeing of all natural opportunities and the abolition of all forms of privilege. The government should appropriate all economic rents by taxation. Then and then only can the trend of government be turned from centralization to more democratic decentralization.

One need not agree with all the conclusions of the author to profit by his arguments. The volume deserves careful study.

Gladden, Washington. *The New Idolatry*. Pp. viii, 263. Price, \$1.20. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., 1905.

No man in this country deserves a more respectful hearing on matters of social morality than the author. One does not have to agree to all that is said to appreciate the importance of the subjects discussed. The present volume is a collection of essays upon various topics, but all dealing with the growing commercialization of the country. The author says a deep religious revival, a new sense of social ethics are deeply needed. Money worship, power worship, class worship are the new idols. The author's recent protest against the acceptance of Mr. Rockefeller's donation to the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions occupies a prominent place. The volume should be widely read.

Grinnell, William Morton. *Social Theories and Social Facts*. Pp. ix, 146. Price, \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1905.

Nowadays it is comparatively rare to find any one holding so consistently a laissez faire policy as does the author in this little volume belonging to the "Questions of the Day" series. He thinks the facts squarely refute our popular notions. General conditions are better than they used to be and the per capita wealth is greater. It is to be expected that there should be greater fortunes. Political socialism would result in a form of slavery, but we are getting industrial socialism of a valuable type—widespread ownership of corporations. Competition is a chimera. We must respect economic laws and not seek to control trusts or corporations by the government. The owners will look out for them. Trades unionism is a growth of foreign origin very harmful to the independence of our laboring men. Conditions of life are easier. We discover difficulties, then pass new laws without regard

to real causes. Public ownership is a failure. The only equality the state can effect is on the scale of the least efficient people. Nature abhors equality.

Grunzel, Dr. Joseph. *System der Industriel politik*. Pp. vi, 393. Price, 8 m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1905.
Reserved for later notice.

Guilmard, E. *Reorganisation de la Bourse du Commerce*. Pp. 144. Price, 2 fr. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1906.

Hume, John T. *The Abolitionists*. Pp. vi, 224. Price, \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The aim of the author was "to vindicate the character of a portion of the citizens of this country * * * from * * * the unmerited aspersions of a man who has since come into a position so conspicuous and influential that his condemnation necessarily carries with it a damaging effect." This person is President Roosevelt. The volume is, therefore, a defense rather than a study. We are told who the abolitionists were and something of their work. One chapter is devoted to Lincoln and Douglass; one to "Anti-slavery Women." Others deal with the underground railroad, mobs, the Missouri Compromise, anti-slavery martyrs, etc. In spite of its motif, the volume contains in accessible form much information concerning all these matters which will be of value to the student. The fact that the author was an active participant in the anti-slavery movement lends added weight to what he says.

Johnston, Alexander. *American Political History, 1763-1876*. Part I. Pp. xii, 446. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1905.
Reserved for later notice.

Kildare, Owen. *The Wisdom of the Simple*. Pp. 353. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: F. H. Revell Company, 1905.

Of more value than many ordinary sociological studies, and far more interesting reading, is this story of the development of a strong, good man from the street gamin of lower New York City. The villain is a country lad of good instincts grown sour because of neglect, and becomes a criminal and a politician. Except that the transformation of the district is a bit too sudden, the story rings true to life. Mr. Kildare knows his subject, and many a reader will here get a true insight into real facts of life among the poorer workers of a great city—and enjoy at the same time the literary skill of the writer.

Kirkbride, F. B., and Sterrett, J. E. *The Modern Trust Company*. Pp. xii, 309. Price, \$2.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1905.
See "Book Reviews."

Knapp, George Frederick. *State Theory of Money*. Pp. 396. Price, 8.80 m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1905.

First Chapter.—Theory of Money—Payments—Gold and Metal. Second Chapter.—Regulation of Money Values at Home. Third Chapter.—Interchange of Money with Foreign Countries. Fourth Chapter.—A Survey According to Countries—England—France—German Empire, Austria from 1857 to 1892; Austria from 1892 to 1900.

An interesting and exhaustive treatise on money and monetary values. In the first chapter the theory and history of money as a circulating medium is fully discussed. The author holds the view that money, like any other commodity, is fixed by the law of supply and demand. Gold is subject to fewer fluctuations in value than any other commodity known, hence is the best. In exactly the degree in which the value of money is unstable it ceases to be a trustworthy standard of value. The change in the value of legal tender; the fixing of legal tender according to new values; the fixing of new value in accordance with old standards are all free acts of political power. The practical man is a metallist, the theoretical man a nominalist. A full history of bimetallism is given, with different theories in its favor. The author is a monometallist.

Lang, Andrew. *The Secret of the Totem*. Pp. x, 215. Price, \$3.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

Mr. Lang has already given us in his *Social Origins* his views on the subject of totemism and the tabus which are everywhere associated with the totemic system for the regulation of savage society. The present work is an amplification of the same theory, which does not differ fundamentally from that of several other writers, though much credit is due to Mr. Lang for bringing together in this volume a great deal of material in support of the argument. Totems originated, according to Mr. Lang's theory, in the efforts of primitive human groups to distinguish each other by names which would be easily expressed by sign of gesture, and, therefore, readily communicated. The name so applied was always that of an animal or plant, and, having been adopted by the group to which it was originally applied as a sobriquet, its origin was forgotten, and the belief arose that there was an actual blood relationship between the members of a group and the animal or plant bearing the same name as the group—that is to say, the totem. The mystical relationship having once been established and its sacred character avowed, a system of tibus was introduced, in harmony with these ideas, and among them the prohibition of marriage between persons having the same totem, hence totemic exogamy.

Le Roy, James A. *Philippine Life in Town and Country*. Pp. x, 311. Price, \$1.20. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1905.

This is one of the best interpretations of the Filipino yet offered to American readers. The author, now American Consul at Durango, Mexico, was for two years connected with the United States Philippine Commission. The

result is a very sympathetic account of the life of the natives which is singularly free from prejudice. In the almost universal denunciation of Spanish misrule, it is pleasant to read that in the first part of her domination of the Philippines Spain accomplished "what no other European nation has ever done in the Orient, and did it without crushing the people under her heel." As a result there has been a development of the people, and a real middle class was supporting the revolt of 1896. In a most interesting way, aided by many illustrations, the author tells of the people, racial divisions, methods of life in town and country, discusses the complex religious question, notes the effect of education and considers the opportunities and needs of the present. Next to the educational program, the suppression of the political activity of the Friars is considered the strongest card played by the United States. The chief obstacle to social and political progress is the power of the cacique or "boss." The chapter dealing with this system is particularly good. The author has little patience with the "colonial experts" who condemn all tropical countries and Oriental peoples to perpetual inferiority. He sees certain very hopeful signs for the future, though he does not hesitate to point out some discouraging features of the situation. One who wishes a well-balanced review of conditions in the islands will find it in this little volume, which belongs in the series, "Our Asiatic Neighbors," issued by Putnams.

Leroy-Beaulieu, Pierre. *The United States in the Twentieth Century*. Pp. xxvi, 396. Price, \$2.00. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company, 1906. It is not too much to say that this is one of the three or four most important books yet written by Europeans to give to fellow-citizens an idea of the United States and its possibilities. The author is the son of the well known French publicist, Leroy-Beaulieu.

The present volume is the authorized translation by Mr. H. Addington Bruce of the French edition. The information it contains will not be new to American readers, although we have very few books which cover the field so carefully and completely as does this.

The volume is divided into four parts: the first dealing with the country and its people, containing a discussion of the physical environment and the make-up of the population, the race question, and a study of birth-rates; Part Two, dealing with rural America, discusses the great agricultural interests of the country, while in Part Three the same thing is done for the industrial developments, and Part Four is reserved for the discussion of the American railway system, foreign trade, and the American merchant marine.

For his evidence the author has relied partly upon personal observation, but largely upon the census and upon other official publications, which, while he admits their inaccuracies, he thinks give a fairly adequate idea of the situation as a whole. He believes most profoundly that America is destined to play an enormous part in the movements of the "Twentieth Century," basing his belief not merely upon the stock of the American people, but also upon the enormous natural advantages possessed by the country. He does

not believe we have reached the final solution of many of our great problems; for instance, he thinks the "trust" but a passing phenomenon, which cannot permanently endure. He sees likewise a certain depression to our democratic life in proposals to extend the sphere of the state in ways which would reduce the liberty of the citizens. However, he believes that Americans will learn how to solve these social problems, and even how to control the subject races in the newer possessions. He pays great compliments to the country and its people, which, let us hope, both deserve.

Although the information contained is not new, nevertheless Americans will get much profit from a careful reading of the book, and it is to be most heartily commended to our foreign friends who desire to get as accurate an idea of our great industrial development as it is possible to put in tangible form.

Moll, D. E. *Der Bundesstaatsbegriff in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika.*

Druck und Verlag von Schultherz & Co., 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

Seager, Henry Rogers. *Introduction to Economics.* Pp. xxii, 618. Price, \$2.00. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1905.

That this work has so soon passed to its third edition is sufficient evidence of its cordial reception in American schools. In the present edition Professor Seager has found it advisable to add chapters on "Public Expenditures and Public Revenues" and "Taxation and Tax Reform in the United States," to render the book more acceptable to some who missed the discussion of "Public Finance." The chapter on "Production and Distribution" has been completely revised, and many minor changes have been made. In its improved form it will find more, even general, acceptance than it has hitherto had.

Tout, T. F. *History of England, 1216-1377.* Vol. III of the "Political History of England." Pp. xxiv, 496. Price, \$2.60. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

Voth, H. R. *The Traditions of the Hopi.* Pp. 319. Price, 50 cents. Chicago: Field Columbian Museum, 1905.

For two years Mr. Voth was occupied in collecting these traditions "in the vernacular and without an interpreter" of these Indians, best known to the average reader by the picturesque descriptions of Mr. G. W. James in his "Indians of the Painted Desert Region." Inasmuch as the only contributions America can make to this department of social history must come from the Indians, the Field Columbian Museum, under whose direction the study was made, and Mr. Stanley McCormick, whose generosity made it possible, deserve great credit. The author is to be congratulated, not merely upon his mastery of the language, but for the attractive form into which he has

put the legends. The different stories are summarized at the end of the volume.

Warne, F. J. *The Coal-Mine Workers*. Pp. x, 251. Price, \$1.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.
Reserved for later notice.

Zueblin, Charles. *A Decade of Civic Development*. Pp. 188. Price, \$1.25. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1905.

In this little book the author sketches the civic improvement which is taking place among us and emphasizes the rapid progress of the last decade. He points out our many shortcomings, especially those along æsthetic lines, but cites the Columbian Exposition, with its artistic excellence, as the beginning of a new era for American cities. Since then a new civic spirit has come into existence. Finally, he takes four cities remarkable for their past efforts—Boston, New York, Harrisburg and Washington—and shows what they have been able to accomplish.

The book is optimistic in tone, and is well worth the perusal of those who have bewailed the failure of American municipal government.

REVIEWS.

Conant, Charles A. *Principles of Money and Banking*. Two vols. Pp. 940. New York: Harper & Bros., 1905.

The first of these two volumes is devoted to the subject of money. It contains an epitome of the best that has been said by sound-money writers. Theories of the economists find expression, together with the results of historical research, etc. The conclusions thus reached are treated as principles for the consideration of the many subjects of present-day interest. The work is not only a forceful exposition of so-called principles which have guided commercial people and leading nations in thinking about monetary problems, but it is unique in that the work of the author is in the nature of a collation of the thought and expression of nearly every writer of note on the several topics treated.

The second volume deals with the public aspects of banking and government paper issues. In this the author has used economic theory and historic reference in an able way to support conclusions arrived at by the "Commercial Assets" School of Bankers. In his thinking the author proceeds from the assumption that "the character of assets which sound banking practices suggest" is readily convertible commercial assets (II, 67). "This," he says, "is the natural result of the effort to render services to patrons for the lowest charges and earn profits for the bank by keeping at the minimum the amount of idle capital invested in reserves" (II, 72). The assumption that the capital invested in a banking institution for the purpose of main-